हस्तशिल्पों का निर्यात

1915. **श्रीमती मालती शर्मा:** क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1996-97 के दौरान भारत से कितनी मात्रा में हस्तशिल्प का निर्यात किया गया और यह निर्यात किन-किन देशों को किया गया;

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि के दौरान इसमें कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई; और

(ग) क्या सरकार हस्तशिल्प उद्योग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई कदम उठा रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

वस्त्र मंत्री (श्री आर०एल० जालप्पा): (क) वर्ष 1996-97 में अप्रैल, 96 से जनवरी, 97 तक की अवधि के दौरान हाथ से बुने कालीनों सहित हस्तशिल्प का निर्यात 4641.88 करोड़ रुपये (अनन्तिम) मूल्य का हुआ। हस्तशिल्प मुख्यतः जर्मनी, अमरीका, इटली, स्वीटज़रलैंड, जापान, इंग्लैंड, केनेडा, नीदरलैंड, आस्ट्रेलिया, फ्रांस व साऊदी अरब को निर्यात किए गए।

(ख) इसी अवधि के दौरान निर्यात से 1307.56 मिलियन अमरीकी डॉलर (अनन्तिम) की विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई।

(ग) व (घ) हस्तशिल्प उद्योग के विकास व संवर्धन के लिए सरकार कई योजनाएं कार्यान्वित करती है जिसमें प्रशिक्षण, डिजाइन व तकनीकी विकास, शिल्प बाजारों, शिल्प मेलों, हस्तशिल्प मेलों व उत्सवों, प्रदर्शनियों, हस्तशिल्प एक्सपो तथा अन्य विपणन कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन करना, शिल्प विकास केन्द्रों की स्थापना, हस्तशिल्प एम्पोरियम खोलना व उनका नवीकरण, पैकेजिंग में प्रशिक्षण, लुप्तप्रायः शिल्पों का पुनरुत्थान, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेलों व उत्सवों में भाग लेना, क्रेता-विक्रेता बैठकों का आयोजन, विदेशों में बिक्री-सह-अध्ययन दलों को प्रायोजित करना, भारत में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर के हस्तशिल्प व कालीन मेलों का आयोजन करना शामिल है।

Cost of Conversion from Cotton to Yarn and Yarn to Cloth

1916. SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA:
DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) The cost of conversion from cotton to yarn and yarn to cloth of some of the standard and popular varieties of cloth;

(b) whether SITRA and BITRA have made certain standard table in this regard and the latest tables available; and

(c) the average market prices ruling with respect to the respective varieties of cloth and yarn?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA): (a) The cost of conversion from cotton to yarn and yarn to cloth varies from unit to unit, count to count and also from variety to variety, depending upon the working conditions of the mills, such as the age of the plant, machinery, productivity, efficiency of the workers, management structure, etc. The sectorwise cost of conversion also differs. However, the approximate costs of conversion from cotton to yarn and yarn to cloth in respect of the organised mill sector, with regard to the standard and popular varieties of cloth, are given below:

Cotton Yarn		Cotton Cloth	
Counts	Cost of conversion (Rs./Kg)	Item	Conversion Cost (Rs./Mtr)
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
20s	25.35	Long cloth/ sheeting	8.56
24s	25.90	Poplin/shirting	10.83
34/37s	33.20	Sarees/Dhoti	12.24
40/42s	42.92	Coating/Drill	12.07
60s	70.77		
80s	93.03		

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Since the Govt. has not prescribed any material price ceiling with regard to

the above-mentioned varieties of cloth and yarn, the average material price will vary from unit to unit, depending on the location of the unit, availability of raw material in that region and the purchase policy of the unit concerned.

Jute Bag purchasing by the Sugar Industry

1917. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any stipulation that the sugar industry should purchase jute bags;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether Government periodically review the implementation of such stipulations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA): (a) and (b) In exercise of Powers conferred by sub-section (i) of section 3 of the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory use in Packaging Commodities) Act, 1987 the Central Govt. Issues statutory orders from time to time. The last order issued, S.O. No. 199(E) dated 15.3.95 is still in force stipulating that 100% production of sugar be packed in Jute Packaging Materials only.

(c) and (d) Designated nodal enforcement authority in respect of Sugar Industry is Chief Director (Sugar) Deptt. of Food Govt. of India. Implementation of such stipulations is also being closely monitored on a regular basis by Jute Commissioner who is vested with concurrent jurisdiction to call for information, power to enter and inspect and power to search and seize in respect of all commodities covered by the orders including sugar wherever they are produced.

Cut in the Import Duty on Textile Machinery

1918. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to cut in import duty on textile machinery; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the details of import duty on textile machinery during last three year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R. L. JALAPPA): (a) In the Budget (1997-98), the following changes have been made in the import duty structure in respect of textile machinery:

(i) General reduction in customs duty on capital goods including textile machinery from 25% to 20%.

(ii) Increase in customs duty on certain specified items of textile machinery from 10% to 20%.

(iii) Reduction in customs duty on specified machinery and their components from 25% to 10%.

(b) The import duty on most of the textile machinery during the last three years has been as under:

1994-95	— 25%
1995-96	— 25%
1996-97 (Upto 22.7.1996)	— 25%
1996-97 (w.e.f. 23.7.1996)	— 10% and 25%